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WEEKLY.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and Grand Pacific Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

In spite of the asseverations of the Louis wille Courier-Journal to the contrary, anti-Goebel conventions in two-thirds the counties of Kentucky are not prime omens of a Goebel victory.

It is an indication that money for investment is no longer confined to the East when a local company advertises a considerable loan in Indiana papers which reach few people outside the State.

The fact that a Democratic leader has declared that Governor Stephens holds the diploma as the Missouri Democrat's ideal statesman rather than ex-Governor Stone shows the rapid decadence of the intelligence of the Democratic party in the State which made Benton the party leader years

Mr. Goebel in his opening speech took occasion to declare that the support of the Louisville Courier-Journal is without his or his party's solicitation, and that it involves no obligation or recognition on the part of the Goebel combination. Thus it appears that Mr. Goebel regards such support in the light of a misfortune.

The new 3-cent fare contest in Detroit will be one of deep interest to other cities lnasmuch as it is an attempt of a city council to name the fare for companies whose franchises limit fares to 5 cents and contain a provision which authorizes the city to make needed changes in the contract with the companies.

"What couldn't win in 1896 has no chance in 1900," was the remark of ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. An increasing number of Democrats are repeating the statement of the Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, but more than nine-tenths of the Democratic papers in Indiana read Indiana Democrats out of the party when they make such statements.

An official of the British Colonial Office is reported as expressing the belief that the service before it can obtain any degree of success in the government of the Philip-It will be time enough to criticise the civil service of the United States when It is put on trial in the Philippines. At present we are wholly intent on the military

Some weeks ago Democratic or Bryan organs were copying with approval an article in Mr. O. H. P. Belmont's paper assailing Tammany for not supporting Mr. Bryan. Now Mr. Belmont's paper contains an article declaring that the Democratic national committee are ghost-dancing, rainmaking politicians, and that the need of the party organization is a boss like Senator Hanna. The organs will not find space for such an article.

It is not cause for suprise that men with limited information and no desire to be his revolt embrace the whole of the Philippines and that all of the islands are sup-It is cause of surprise that of the University of should leave an audience to infer Aguinaldo has the support of all the peo ple of the Philippines.

To no nation is the opening of twenty-two of its ports and harbors by Japan more im portant than to the United States. Until Commodore Perry anchored United States warships in a Japanese harbor in 1854 and cractically compelled a treaty recognizing other nations, Japan had been closed to the rest of the world. During the last twenty years no nation has made greater progress than Japan. Now it is ambitious to be counted as one of the commercial nations.

The increase of the savings bank deposits In Massachusetts from Oct. 31, 1898, to June 30, 1899, was \$20,572,930, or \$6,000,000 more than for the whole year previous to Oct 11, 1898. Not long since an Eastern paper declared that this custom of Eastern peo terest. It further urged such people to spend their money. It is evident that the money-savers do not heed such would-be ad-

O. O. Stealey, the veteran correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, writes from Saratoga, which is a political new center: "The renomination of Mr. Bryan i generally conceded by the wise men of th East. I do not believe that when the next national Democratic convention meets it will be anything more than a big Bryan demonstration. This is the way it certainly looks now." Then the question will be. Wi the wise men of the East and sound-money Democrats in all parts of the country support him?

The report that the administration may conclude to call out an additional 10,000 voition of Aguinaido before the meeting of I total of 1.126. The Thirty-first Indiana lost as the impression prevailed that the President would raise no additional regiments to as the "First German Regiment," lost 171

ment the President decided to raise the ten came silent, not even commending the hence the unnecessary expenditure, as they will declare it, will be a leading day after day topic for such newspapers.

THE WINDOW-GLASS TRUST AND OTHERS.

There are some indications that a reaction has set in in the matter of trusts. The window-glass combination, which, with \$37,000,-600 of capital behind it, was expected to be one of the strongest in the country. gone to pieces and it is reported that the wire-nail trust will soon follow. These dissolutions are as much in accordance with the natural laws of trade and individual interests as the original combinations were. The Journal has insisted from the beginning that trusts were largely the result of natural conditions, great commercial prosperity and high competition, and that in the end they would be governed by natural conditions and the law of the survival of the fittest. It is absurd to suppose that trusts are due to the success of any political party or the existence of any particular tariff law, contribute to a state of general prosperity. Sufficient proof of this is the fact, now familiar to all, that trusts are as common in England as they are in the United States. distinct and arbitrary as those of the physical, the moral or the spiritual world. Given certain conditions, opportunities, inducements and results, and great combinations of capital are sure to occur, while under pieces. As the formation of trusts is intended to prevent or control competition, and does have that result, it follows that they carry in themselves the germ of their own dissolution or correction, because as soon as competition is curtailed beyond

certain point it will spring up again.

The failure of the window-glass trust and the prospective dissolution of the wire-nail trust are not due exactly to the cause above alluded to, but they are due to other natural causes and show the difficulty of maintaining trusts that conflict with the laws of trade or with individual interests. The window-glass workers had much to do with breaking up that trust, first by threatening legal proceedings against the companies in they entered into a combination to control production and prices, and then by entering into a compact with the independent manufacturers. It is said the latter have agreed to pay the workmen the 71/2 per cent. advance in wages which they have been asking and which the combination would have refused. Thus, by forming an alliance with the independent and co-operative manufacturers the workmen virtually formed a new combination and turned the trust's guns against itself, for if they held to their agreement to work only for independent manufacturers the trust factories would have been unable to obtain workmen. It was combination against combination and one set of interests against another. If the organized window-glass workers, with the aid of a few independent factories, could prevent the formation of a trust which threatened to control the entire window-glass business of the country it is worth while to consider whether the same thing cannot be done in other cases.

In the case of the wire-nail trust it said some of the tockholders think th trust management is playing a kind "freeze out" game to benefit some stockholders at the expense of others. Other stockholders in factories embraced in the trust think the mills in which they are interested are not getting their share of the total amount of work. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and a trust in which some of the stockholders are profitng at the expense of others must go to

These cases do not show that all trusts contain within themselves the seeds of their own dissolution or that they should not be regulated by legislation, but they do show that trusts cannot escape from the natural laws of trade or the conservative influence of individual interests and competition.

A FEW COMPARISONS.

The figures which were given in Saturday's Journal showing that the total loss by disease and battle for an average army months was 725 will astonish many readers who have read the reports of the Aguinaldo and yellow newspapers setting forth the havoc which disease and battle, neglect and incompetency have brought upon cur troops. The remarkably small loss by disease, as well as battle, was commented on. contrast these losses appear insignificant when compared with those of some of the Indiana regiments in the war for the Union. The Sixth Indiana (three years) lost 125 by battle, 142 by disease out of a total enrollment of 1,091. Its killed and wounded were The Ninth Indiana lost 131 by battle and 222 by disease out of an enrollment of 1,766. The Fourteenth Indiana lost 150 by battle and 72 by disease out of an enrollment of 1.134. That regiment went into the battle of Antietam with 320 men; it came out with 139, thirty-one being killed and 150 wounded. Its killed and wounded in three years were 592, which means that more than half the men enrolled in the regiment were either killed or wounded. The Nineteenth Indiana lost 199 men by battle of an enrollment of 1,246, while its total of killed and wounded was 712. This would indicate that seven men out of every twelve enlisted were either killed in battle or bore its scars. It went into one battle with 423 men and came out with 164, forty-seven being killed, 168 wounded and forty-four missing. The Twentieth Indiana lost 201 by battle and 113 by disease out of a total of 1,403. Its killed and wounded numbered 771. The Twenty-second Indiana lost 153 men by battle and 190 by disease out of a total of 1,986. The regiment went into the battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, with 303 men, of whom forty-nine were killed, eighty-seven wounded and thirty-three missing. means that eighteen of every one hundred men going into battle were killed or died of wounds, and that 134 of the 303 going into the fight came out unharmed. The Twenty-seventh Indiana lost 169 by battle and 133 by disease out of an enrollment of 1,101. Its killed and wounded were 616. The Thirtieth Indiana, of which Major General Henry W. Lawton was the last commanding officer, lost 137 by battle and 275 by disease out of a

120 by battle and 258 by disease in a total

of 1.562. The Thirty-second Indiana, known

total of 1,283. Almost half of its men were

and-fortieth Indiana lost 114 men by disease regiments this class of papers suddenly be- in one year's service, while the average loss 50,000 men in Luzon, exposed to a tropical climate and arduous campaigning

Pages of statistics like the foregoing could e given, but these from Indiana regiments are sufficient to lay bare the misinformation and dishonesty of correspondents who are telling the country that they have not been permitted to tell the true story of the losses and suffering of General Otis's army. These figures are not given for the purpose of belittling the services of the men in the Phil ippines. Those troops are as brave as ever carried muskets anywhere in world, and the light mortality among them is due to improved sanitation and hospital equipment, and to the fact that every possible facility that would minister to their health and comfort has been provided by the War Department.

A SIGNIFICANT TRADE REVOLUTION. The figures of our foreign trade for classified merchandise and manufactures, published in the Journal of Saturday, are sure attract attention abroad if they fail be noted at home. In ten years the value of manufactured merchandise imported has fallen from \$356,651,940 in 1890 to \$259,570,293 1899. That is, in the prosperous fiscal of 1899 the United States purchased 27 per cent., or more than one-fourth, goods in foreign markets than in the fairly prosperous year of 1990. If this fact does past ten years they have lost one-fourth of their market for the products of skilled labor in the United States. It should mean very much to us that we have gained it

Turning to the exports of manufactured merchandise, the products of skilled labor chiefly, we find that during the fiscal year to other countries, while during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1899; we sold \$338,-667,794 of such goods. Thus in ten years our foreign sales of manufactured goods in-

creased \$187,565,418, or 124 per cent. These figures are unprecedented in the world's statistics of trade for ten years, but other comparisons make the change in this branch of our foreign trade more striking. During the fiscal year 1890 we purchased \$205,549,564 more of manufactured merchandise than we sold, so that if we had no other commodities to sell abroad during that year we should have been obliged to scrape together the equivalent of the \$205,549,564 in gold and send it out of the country to pay the balance due. That we could not have done in 1890, and we could not do it now. Again, during the fiscal year 1899 we sold \$79,097,501 more of manufactures abroad than we purchased of the same class in other countries. The past fiscal year is the first in our history that we have sold abroad more goods of this class than we have purchased. This change causes other nations to settle with us a trade balance sufficiently large of itself to enable us retain our large stock of gold if this lead could be continued. If the United States had sold in Europe \$75,000,000 more of manufactured merchandise in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 than we purchased in those markets the gold reserve would not have been put in jeopardy, and Mr. Cleveland would not have been compelled to issue bonds to maintain it. It was because, in 1893, the United States purchased \$110,000,000 more of manufactured merchandise in Europe than it sold in outside markets, \$53,000,000 more in 1894, \$121,000,000 more in 1895 and \$105,000,000 more in 1896, that our exports of gold exceeded our imports of that metal by tens of millions a

It may be fairly claimed that the gratifying change in favor of the United States is the result of the protective policy of the country, which has fostered the varied industries, stimulated enterprise and called forth the skill which has put us at the head of the manufacturing nations. An intelligent and practical people will so understand it, despite the denunciations of writers who consult the text-books of theorists whose assumptions have been disproved by an invincible array of facts.

Time and again the New York Journal, speaking of ex-Secretary Whitney, of Mr Cleveland's first administration, has asserted that he is "the man who is chiefly responsible for the creation of the new navy." rould wish to deprive Mr. Whitney of the credit of the good work he did as secretary of the navy. For the first time after 1872 the Republicans had a small majority in the House which was elected with Gen. Garfield in 1880. That House made the first appropriation, and the Senate, being Republican, the construction of three modern cruisers and a dispatch boat was provided for, Democrats quite generally approving the measure. As soon as the authority was given Secretary Chandler, of the Arthur Cabinet, promptly took steps to build the ships upon plans made by the naval board. The contracts were made with John Roach at a low price and the work was begun. The Dolphin was finished, but Mr. Whitney, the secretary, did not accept the ship long time. Mr. Roach became involved before the cruisers were completed, but the excellent cruisers Atlanta, Boston and Chicago were well under way when Mr. Whitney became secretary of the navy. The government completed them after the failure of Roach. Secretary Whitney began completed until he went out of office. The point is that the start was made by a Republican Congress and the construction was begun by General Arthur's secretary of the navy, Hon. W. E. Chandler, now a New Hampshire senator.

The American people have to stand a good deal of unjust criticism and abuse these ance on the part of the critics that it can be easily borne. A leading paper of Mexico City says: "The ostracism of Jewish cadets at West Point shows that the Americans ate the Jews as badly as do the French people" and remarks that "had Dreyfus been in the American army he would have been lynched by a furious mob instead of merely This will be news to Americans. There has been no ostracism of few foolish youngsters who do not represent any public sentiment, and no doubt the whole story is greatly exaggerated. No country in the world is freer from anti-Jewish feeling that this. The London Saturday Review adopts a different line abuse, saying: "The United States has absorbed Cuba and Porto Rico, is hungering for San Domingo and hopes shortly to see the English excluded from Orlnoco and Nicaragua, is threatened and there

every ground for the larger South American states to be forearmed." This again shows gross ignorance of true conditions. We have not absorbed Cuba and never will unless she asks to be absorbed; we have once declined to annex San Domingo when she asked it, and we could scarcely be in duced to take the other countries as a gift. Foreign critics of the United States should try at least to avoid making themselves ridiculous.

There has been a great deal of ill-tempered rubbish written about the United States copyright law, but nothing worse than Mr. W. D. Howells's reference in a current periodical to the "strange fact that under a Constitution which mainly exists to be violated, in spite of a Supreme Court which exists to maintain its purity, a man is guaranteed the perpetual right to h lands, houses, hereditaments and posses sions of every sort, earned, begged, bor rowed or stolen, while he is guaranteed the right to the book he has written, to the thing which he has absolutely created, and which without him would not be in th world, for forty-two years only." It is very far from true that the Constitution "mainly exists to be violated." The Constitution says that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and th useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." This expressly provides that patent laws and copyright laws shall be for "lim ited times." Congress has exercised its dis cretion in the matter without violating the Constitution, and as patent rights cover only seventeen years, while copyrights cover forty-two years, it does not appear tha authors have much reason for complaint As long as Mr. Howells can enjoy the exclusive proceeds of his novels more than twice as long as Edison or any other inventor can the proceeds of his brain worl why should be attack the laws of his coun-

Boss Croker has astonished his followers by declaring that Mr. Bryan is a great man renomination. And yet he must have known that his friends have been in consultation to devise some plan to defeat Mr. Bryan. When it comes to a platform, how ever, Boss Croker's opinion will not be so pleasing. Silver must be let alone with declaration in favor of bimetallism, leaving the ratio to Congress. Mr. Croker woul attack the Philippine policy of the admin istration and make war on trusts. Those are to be the leading issues, while the sil ver issue is to be ignored as a distinctive feature of the next platform. That is, Mr. Croker is in accord with Mr. Morss, of the Sentinel, and that element of the Democratic party. He would nominate Mr Bryan and put him on a platform which does not contain the issue that Mr. Bryan has declared must be adopted. As a whole the new-born zeal of Croker for Bryan

will not enthuse the 16-to-1 Democracy. That man Jules Guerin, who has organized himself into a French revolution and raised a ferment in Paris, must be a very desperate person. Having barricaded his house he defies the police with the information that he has a good stock of food, fire arms and knives and can hold out for three weeks. But suppose the police should hold out for four weeks, what then? Meanwhile the government is not idle, for a dispatch says the water, gas and telephone connections have been cut off from M. Guerin's residence. A Frenchman, especially a rev lutionist, might get along for three weeks without water and perhaps even without gas, if he had candles in the house, but how can he ever stand a siege without a telephone? Really, one crisis seems to follow another in France.

The secretary of war, with the approval of the President, has issued a general order regulating the transmission of dispatches over military telegraph lines during active military operations. It is the first order that has ever been issued by the government relative to the censorship of dis patches and gives evidence of having been carefully prepared. While protecting public interests and giving precedence to military and government dispatches, it does entire justice to the press. Censorship of the press in time of war is entirely proper and may be highly important, but it is better that it should be done systematically that left to the varying ideas or caprice of dif-

ferent commanders. The Memphis Appeal declares that "Mr. ligeld is the worst thing the Democratic party has to live down." This may be true but if Altgeld and his crew should go out of the party in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the Democratic vote would be many thou sand less than it is. The Appeal also de clares that Mr. Altgeld is hostile to Bryan and that this hostility led him to assail the Goebel ticket in Kentucky after Mr. Bryan had announced his purpose to sup port it. That also may be true, as a Demo cratic paper is likely to know more about it than others.

An internal revenue commissioner in Ohio has decided that liquor dealers may reduce the proof of their spirits without changing the number and denomination of the revenue stamps used. Mediums, however, are not compelled to produce proof of spirits, but are still doing business on a capital stock of other people's credulity.

In the war between citizens and streetrailway company in Detroit the people seem determined to show no quarter-unless eight tickets are forthcoming as collateral.

THE STATE PRESS.

We are told that the tariff will not be an issue in the next campaign. The tariff will not be an issue until some crack-brained free-trader tries to tear it down. Then it will be a very lively issue,-Cannelton En-

A tramp or loafer is in danger in th Northwest now. Labor is so scarce that any man running at large is likely to be lassoed by the farmers, worked all day and locked up at night. The "army of the un-employed" has disappeared.-Lafayette Senator Beveridge still remains silent.

is evincing the elements of greatness that his friends declared him to possess in determining to make his report of affairs as he found them in the Philippines to President McKinley instead of to reporters at Vancouver and Winnipeg .- Fort Wayne News. The Democrats appear to be as far away from any real issue as they were six months They will probably not be able to upon anything until the 16-to-1 issue agree upon anything until the 16-to-1 issue is settled definitely. If that is shelved then they will endeavor to find another, but that is the question just now .- Columbus Repub-

The laboring classes should immediately and permanently depose those leaders whose first thought in times of differences is to retaliate with the weapons of the criminal Let the labor organizations show that they are first, last and all the time in favor maintaining the laws and their cause wil impetus not yet experienced.

When the Philippines question comes up for consideration in the next Senate Mr. Beveridge will be looked to for information high will direct the action of that body He will, upon this question, take rank as a

leader, and what Indiana's junior senator will have to say will be listened to with attention, not only by the Senate, but by the entire country as well.-Middletown News. General Grant was an expansionist, and all or nearly all of the great leaders, soldiers and statesmen in their day and generation were expansionists. Those who have opposed this policy never succeeded in writ-

been true is true to-day, and William Jennings Bryan will never be elected President on the anti-expansion issue.-Kokomo News. The rural route No. 1, department of the Huntington postoffice, is an ideal one many respects. It extends over good roads; it lies along the line of a thickly-settled typical farming community; no one whose inhabitants lives less than two miles from a postoffice. The farmers along the line have shown their interest, pride and cooperation by furnishing themselves with galvanized iron lock boxes, water-proof, to receive their mail.-Huntington Herald.

ing their name high up on fame's eternal

scroll. History repeats itself; what has

The bridge contracts for the Union Traction Company all have been secured by the Indiana Bridge Company, of this city. There are a number of small streams between here and Indianapolis and the item bridges alone will amount high into thousands. The work is to be hurried through as rapidly as possible. In order that the power plant may be ready as soon as the cars and rails are in order, work on the big power house at Anderson will be commenced immediately.-Muncie Times. The striking of a dry bottom at the Conover test well has not quieted the interest

in the search for oil in Terre Haute, but in stead of this work will be commenced at ence on another bore at a location to be determined upon later. The company has full confidence that oil exists in paying quanti-ties under Terre Haute, and money has been Crawford Fairbanks and D. P. Erwin, both members of the company, have been taking great interest in the work and have lib erally donated funds.-Terre Haute Express Attorney J. H. Swango is in possession of a deed which, while granted by the State of

Virginia, is especially interesting in that it is associated with the early history of Vigo county. The deed is delivered from Patrick Henry, the first Governor of Virginia, to George Rogers Clarke, that great Indian fighter, for his noble work in driving the Indians out of the Northwest Territory. Mr. Swango came across the deed while rummaging through a bundle of old papers in the attic of the statehouse at Frankfort, Ky He has had it neatly framed and hangs it in his law office.-Terre Haute Express. Some wrong ideas are entertained as

the duties of the advisory boards. Some seem to think that they are put over the Far from it. They are to advise and counsel with the trustees and to relieve them of some of the official burdens and responsi bilities. There is no reason why they should not come together on the best of terms and transact business in a businesslike manner. Public business should be transacted or strict business principles and no one should desire it otherwise. That is all the people ask and all they will demand .- Seymou Republican. A report reaches here that there is trouble

on in the wire nail trust and that it is no improbable that it is going the way of the window-glass trust, which is in a state of collapse. The trouble exists among some stockholders who believe that the trust management is manipulating a deal which all stockholders are not sharing. is asserted, furthermore, that many of the stockholders who reside in different parts o the country and near mills pooled wit others want these mills to be given a fair ratio of the work to be done. A meeting of these stockholders is to be held in Chicago, and it is expected that the trust will grow decidedly shaky.-Anderson Bulletin.

In most of the counties that have reported thus far the new county councils appointed under the provisions of the county reform law are taking hold of their work with commendable earnestness. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the councils' members to comply with the provisions of th law and thus make a fair test of its merits and shortcomings. This is certainly the proper spirit to manifest, and the newlyappointed officials are showing good sense by their action. The reform act is now on of the laws of the State and its provision should be complied with just as faithfull as any other law. The opposite course, which his been suggested by an occasional misguided individual, to neglect to adminis ter the law in its true spirit, so as to bring it in disrepute, would breed contempt for all law and help to intensify that spirit of lawlessness which is too easily fostered amons those who are dissatisfied with the statutes enacted by their representatives .- South Bend Times.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Keeping His Word. "Graphter says he will run his office he interest of neither the rich nor th "Well, you know Graphter is neither rich

nor poor."

Why He Went.

"Don't you find going to ball games takes your mind off higher affairs?" asked the

serious young man. "Young man," said the professor, "I go to the ball games to take higher affairs off my mind." Easy.

"I understand Johnkins, who has the farm where I am boarding, is in easy circum stances," said the summer boarder. "One of the easiest men in the country answered the village grocer. "Air you in the gold-brick line?"

The General Manager-How are we of for rolling stock, Watson?

The Subordinate-More than we can use "Are you sure? Because I notice Barr, Gain & Sales are selling off a lot of assorted freight cars at 99 cents this morning."

Yellow Journalism in War.

Not only has Otis refused the personal advice of Editor Hearst, who knows even more about war than he knows about the newspa per business, but he has positively refused to be guided by Mr. James Creeiman, the up-to-uate war correspondent, who tells the rulers of earth what to think, who chaperoned the American forces all through the Cuban campaign, and who has an automo bile shot under him in every battle. And Otis is further deckared to be incompetent by his stenographer, who has just landed in San Francisco. The stenographer says he doesn't think Otis knew much about war and that he would have done things very differently from the way Otis did them. This may be said to complete the newspaper indictment against General Otis. The operations in the Philippines have snown vigor, readiness and a good head back of them. That they have not been effective to quell the insurrection must be attributed to a lack of soldiers. At least, that is the seasonable view to take until Otis's incompetence has been established by some one besides reporters of the Creelman type, whose livelingod depends upon "sensations." Whatever Otis's capa-bilities as a commander may be, he has taken the right course with these pests. The British, it will be conceded, know something about making war, and they take pains to eliminate yellow journalism from every campaign of importance. The reporters at Manila are in luck not to have a Kitchener to deal with.

Whitney Too Busy.

Washington Special. The return of Mr. Whitney from his trip o Europe is looked upon by Eastern Democrats as being most opportune, and as iving occasion for a formidable boom Time has been when Mr. Whitney would be greatly pleased at the distinction of phorable mention in connection with the residency. That, however, was before h ecame interested in a great number gigantic enterprises which now engross hi ime and his entire attention. He is the nead and front and soul of the great transportation and industrial interests centering in and about New York, and he may find impossible to divorce them to run for President or for any other purpose. is boom takes more tangible form, how ever, than it has at present it is not likely that he will go out of his way to discour age it.

Unexpected Decision. Springfield Republican.

An extraordinary and indeed unexpectable decision has lately been rendered by the Senate-which is not a senate according to the usage of any other country The governor of St. Petersburg in 1888 or dered that the Jewish tradesmen and artisans should paint on their shops and work shops not only their full names, but the names of their fathers. The object was t make it clear to all persons that they were Jews. After ten years' agitation the Senate has now declared that the order was illegal. Jews feel momentarily happy.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

When the Sleeper Wakes.

"When the Sleeper Wakes," by H. G.

Wells, is founded on the experience of a young man who falls into a trance in the nineteenth century. More than two hundred years after he awakes. Two fortunes, left to be administered in trust for the sleeper, have been manipulated until the sleeper's awakening is a dream of every good citizen realized. In other words, by virtue of compound interest and trust methods pursued by the administrators, he owns the earth. Nations as such have disappeared, patriotism is extinct, and congresses and parliaments exist as mere puppets. Wars, naturally, are only memories; the only armed force is the "red police," under the orders of the great council. In fact, the whole scheme of things is such as would be the logical outcome of the present development of commerce into the motive power of the world, were it not true that logical outccmes so rarely come out. Religion has practically disappeared and conduct in general has been reduced to the simple rule that what one can pay for he is entitled to have. The general desire of the nineteenth century man to have enough money to do as he pleases still exists in his descendants. and "cities of pleasure" are provided for the rich. The middle class has retained its peculiarities, among them the intense jealousy of success. One dream of the Socialists has been realized-there are no paupers. labor company has taken up the idea of General Booth, bought out the Salvation Army and furnishes work for all, though on such terms that the common worker gets no higher and his children are reared in vast creches by the company, to follow the ways of their parents. The desire for and expectation of a Messiah, old as human sery, centers with these people around the sleeper, who will right all things when he comes into his own. Mr. Wells, as usual riots in daring mechanical conceptions. city of 32,000,000 inhabitants, all under glass, phonographic machines of marvelous power and flying machines are a few of them. Harper & Brothers.

The Pedagogues.

"The Pedagogues" is a tale by Arthur S

Pier. It is a gossipy sort of book about a summer school at Harvard-such a school as Westerners call a "normal" and which is attended by pedagogues. In this story there are several bright conversational spots, and the tale itself is well written. A schoolma'am from the West falls in love with the instructor at the "normal," and her lover-a school superintendent who is also from the West-is very jealous as a instead of that of a woman, as is usual with result. This part of the plot is well enough. novelists, is made the subject of dissection. poor little schoolma'am's wardrobe and her ways of speech. Perhaps this brutal holding-up of the girl's faults in dress and deportment are true to nature, but they give the tale an air of poking fun at country school teachers, their literary aspira-tions and their "faults" from the standpoint of the effete Wast. It does not seem to be a good idea to satirize poverty, either of mind, purse or opportunity. Other story-tellers have made greater hits than "The Pedagogues" will by writing of the common people in a vein of sympathy and under standing. But in the end the poor littl noolma'am is made to see the futility o her ever aspiring to the hand of a man with such a Laura Jean Libbeyish name as "Alfred Honore Palatine," and goes back to Peru, O., to marry her school superintendent, while Alfred Honore wins the hand of a charming young woman who had sim-ply attended the school for the fun of the thing. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Dainty Breakfasts.

Breakfast is said by housekeepers to be the most difficult of all meals to prepare, for the reason that the members of the family do not usually come to it as to dinner with hunger already sharpened, but are fastidious and must have their appetites tempted. The recipes are by Phyllis Brown but there is an introduction by a "Mere who sets forth his theory of the morning meal thus: "A breakfast consist: Of a fundamental dish; of one or more trifling accessories for the first, of those who are so hungry that the fundamental dish does not suffice, and, second, of those who feel so sick that they cannot touch it; of fresh fruit, stewed or tinned fruit, jam or marmalade; of drinks, of bread, toast, or scones." The mere man goes into details as to the character of these various dishes, and Miss Brown follows with directions for making them. Of their value it is for practical cooks to decide. The work s obviously of English origin, and mentions a variety of articles not commonly seer on American breakfast tables, as, for instance, meat pies. Cassell & Co., New

The Duke's Servants.

Sydney H. Burchell, author of "In the Days of King James," has written another semi-historical novel. "The Duke's Servants" is laid in England in the early part of the seventeenth century and deals mainly with the debts and love affairs of Harold Lincoln, a country squire. In order to liquidate a debt he becomes engaged to the daughter of his creditor. The course of true love does not run smooth. They out, the proof of the payment of his is canceled, and, in desperation, he comes a member of a troupe of strolling players who are rendering Shakespeare' strolling plays under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham, who was partly instrumental in the breaking off of the love affair. Harold finally falls in love with and marries a girl member of the theatrical company who, disguised as a boy, takes feminine parts in the plays. The portrayal of the position and lives of the actors of that period constitutes one of the best features of the story, which is well written and full of interesting situations and surprises. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Awakening. This is a story of Southern life by Kate

Chopin, author of "Bayou Folks," etc. The

scenes of the story are laid in New Orleans and Grand isle, a popular summer resort. The heroine, Mrs. Pontillier, a weak and emotional but interesting young married woman, is unhappy without knowing why, and naughty without intending wrong. She is foolish enough to grow indifferent to a husband who worships her and to fall in love with a young man who is scarcely worth it. The other characters are South ern summer resort people. It is a society story of the conventional, frivolous sort and for that very reason readable. Awakening" is when Mrs. Pontillier dis covers that she loves another man than her husband, and from that moment, owing to her emotional nature, the story moves to tragic ending. It is not a healthy story, yet it is clever and one feels while reading it that he is moving among real people and events. The ending is abrupt and gives the reader somewhat the impression of being left hanging in midair. Chicago: Herbert S Stone & Co.

The Fowler. This story, by Beatrice Harraden, can hardly be called an advance either in lit erary art or in its interest as a narrative on her "Ships That Pass in the Night." but it is sufficiently entertaining to be read to the end when once begun. It has perhaps more marks of the amateur than the first book and does not give the impression of being drawn from real life. It is the story of a villain, a Mephistopheles who seeks a woman's mental and moral ruin by instilling doubt and suspicion and a tendency to morbid thought, where fore only frankness and faith existed. He is a little viper whom everybody but his victims-he has had a series of them-recognizes as such. The woman in this particular instance finally escapes from the toils, but he is left to go on his devastating way. Miss Harraden deals with people of the imagination more than with those of the world about her. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

In Vain. A new book by Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis" and other novels, is as sured of numerous readers in advance. "In Vain" is not exactly a new novel, for it was the author's first literary work, written when he was still a student, but it is now first translated into English. it has power goes without saying, yet it shows marks of immaturity in style and reatment. It is a love story of studentlife, but the portrayal of student-life and character shows more knowledge of that than the love passages do of the grand passion, and the style evinces more energy and enthusiasm than care. Nevertheless, book contains strong points, and the very feverishness of its love passages wil end it to many readers. Like all of Sienklewicz's works, it is translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Patriotic Nuggets.

This is the first of a series of dainty booklets to contain brief extracts from the writings and speeches of America's greatest tatesmen. The idea is a good one, for the ' have a genuine grievance against this coun-

people of this country cannot be too familiar with the thoughts and principles which helped to the development of the Nation; yet such writings are so often difficult access, or are contained in volumes so formidable as to discourage investigation on the part of those who have time but for a glance. The first of this proposed patriotic series contains gems from Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Beecher. The book is compiled by John R. Howard and published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert,

New York. A Daughter of the West.

This is a story of California ranch life by Evelyn Raymond. The heroine, Patience Eliot, who is presented as a typical American girl, is the daughter of a "bonanza king" and lives on a great ranch. She makes friends with the Princess of La Vega, an Indian girl about her own age, and the wild, free life they lead is portrayed in an interesting manner. The heroine knows nothing of the conventionalities of life, but she is familiar with its realities and velops a noble and beautiful character. Her mother is dead, and the story of her father's life, which is founded on facts, shows the marvelous changes that may occur in the life of a plain American citizen. as well as what honor may come to one who assumes dishonor for the sake of another. "A Daughter of the West" is a book for girls. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co.

The Slave of the Lamp.

"The Slave of the Lamp," by Henry Seton Merriman, is a most interesting piece of story telling, having as its hero a young newspaper man. He unearths a Jesuit plot to overturn the French government, and as a result is imprisoned in a Jesuit monastery until he escapes and returns to England. There he finds that the plot is broken up because of his expose. He also finds that the girl he loves is married to another man. The story seems to have been written mainly to exploit the author's knowledge of the inner workings of the Jesuit Society, as they may have been at one period, but Mr. Merriman can hardly be uninteresting at any time, and he has here given a very readable tale. G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

The Sacrifice of Silence.

Edouard Rod is known to the American public through some magazine essays on literary topics and as a recent visitor to this country, where he delivered a series of lectures in one of the Eastern colleges. He is better known in France, however, as a novelist, and since his visit here a translation of "The Sacrifice of Silence," which the author regards as his best work, has been made by John W. Harding. It is a psychological study somewhat in the Henry James. in which the heart of a man The book has gone through many editions in France. The translation, which is well done, is published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

Poems by Edwin Markham.

The real title of this volume is "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." The title poem, "The Man with the Hoe," has caused a literary sensation and is really a very strong and striking production. One may dissent from its moral and ite argument, but it must be admitted that the poem possesses virility, power and pathos, and is a very finished piece of literary work. Therefore it appropriately gives its title to a volume of poems none of which except the first is of a very high or striking order of merit. Yet they are not commonplace, and some of them show close thinking and deep feeling. The author has the rare and excellent gift of suggesting more than he says. New York: Doubleday & McClure

The Bound Review of Reviews. Although the Review of Reviews is edited

chiefly for busy readers, it has permanent interest and value, both historical and literary. The nineteenth bound volume, containing the numbers from January to June. 1899, is at hand. It makes a sizeable book of 768 pages, valuable in the library as a concise and well-digested record of noteworthy contemporary events, and, through the excellent index to each number, available as a means of ready reference. The portraits and personal sketches of distinguished persons and actors in current events constitute a special and interesting feature. This bound volume can be ordere of the Review of Reviews Company, 13 Astor place, New York.

Windy Creck.

This book is a series of sketches of life among a primitive people in a Colorado neighborhood. It is very evidently drawn from actual observation and and the conversations, dialects and peculiar methods and ideas are literally set forth. These conversations and chapters of petty gossip about each other, in which the ignorant but not ill-hearted women indulge, grow tiresome, but nevertheless have an attraction from the evident truthfulness of the portrayals. The effect upon such people emotional religion and "revivals" set forth. The author is Helen Thompson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dross.

Henry Seton Merriman has mastered the art of telling entertaining stories. The scene of this tale is laid for the most part in Paris, though the hero is an Englishman and his stay in France is but a temporary expatriation. There is pienty of incident and adventure, the disappearance of a for-tune and its recovery, the pursuit and the foiling of a villain, the reconciliation of friends parted by misunderstanding and the final triumph of a love that at first did not run smoothly. It is a good novel for vacation days. H. S. Stone & Co., Chi-

Cadet Staudish.

William Drysdale, author of a number of popular books for boys, furnishes a new one, "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis." It is a story of our naval campaign in Cuban waters, the hero being a young cadet of the St. Louis, who was detailed for perilous work on shore. The author has been well acquainted with Cuba and Cuban customs, and with this knowledge and his skill as a writer he has produced a war story true to life, full of stirring adventure, and Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co.

A Bundle from Appletons. In their paper-covered "Town and Coun-

try Library" series the Appletons have sent out a long list of good novels, the number now reaching 267. Among the latest are "Pursued by the Law," an exciting story of crime and its detection, by J. Maclaren Cobban; "The Kingdom of Hate," a romance of London life, by T. Gallon; "Madame Izan," a tourist's story, by Mrs. Campbell-Praed, which opens in Hong-Kong, and "The Game and the Candle," by Rhoda Broughton, the old-time favorite, whose pen has been rather idle of late.

The Day of Temptation.

William L. Queux is a prolific writer and seems to have no difficulty in finding complicated plots and exciting adventures. The latest story, "The Day of Temptation," is equal to its predecessors in point of interest, and those who have a fancy for tales of crime and black villainy, with the final discovery and punishment of the guilty and the reward of the virtuous, will find entertainment for a summer afternoon in this. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

The volume bearing the title "Baldoon" is hardly to be called a novel, but is rather a series of sketches of neighborhood life. in all of which the same families and characters figure. One chapter is devoted to a haunted house, long a mystery to the people who lived near. The scene is laid in a Canadian village. Written by Le Roy Hooker and published by Rand, McNally & Co.,

Current Magazines.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mable contributes to the August Bookman the first of what is evidently intended to be a series of essays on "The Essay of Some Essayists." It is always worth while to read Mr. Mable when he takes up a literary theme.

The Indianian for August gives the place of honor to Dubois county, and as a part of the matter relating to it offers a very interesting sketch, by George R. Wilson, of Capt. Toussaint Dubols, once a picturesque and important figure in the history of Indi-

ana Territory and State. The Parisian, which is made up mainly from translations from French periodicals, contains among other matter in its August number a story by "Gyp," a paper by Saint-Saens on "The Wagnerian Illusion," and a chapter descriptive of the features of the coming Paris exposition.

The people of the United States feel that the Canadians are not dealing fairly with us in the Alaskan boundary question, but on the other hand Canadians feel that they